the outset but differently blended in individuals, supplied the main further components of the racial fabric of the Jewish people. Through the absorption of the Philistines and the Edomites of Southern Palestine, fresh Mediterranean blood was added to the Jewish race, while through the connexion with Babylon, inhabited by tribes of Alpine race, and through the Arameans, who entered Palestine from Syria, further Alpine blood was added during the last thousand years B.C.

This process was continued in the Diaspora. The Jews who, after the conquest of Northern Africa and Southern Europe by the Arabs in the seventh and eighth centuries, entered these countries from Palestine, received an admixture of Arab blood—through marriages or illicit intercourse—which strengthened the Mediterranean component in the race. The Jews who migrated from Palestine to Syria, Asia Minor, Byzantium, and Eastern Europe, came into touch with the Tartar (Mongol) Khazars, whose ruling class embraced Judaism, and with Slav tribes who were a mixture of Alpine and Mongol races; the Alpine strain was reinforced, and a small admixture of Mongol blood was added.

Similarly in the last thousand years, in which the Jews spread throughout Europe, they did not remain free from racial admixtures. Although mixed marriages between Jews

and Christians, which at first used to occur, were subsequently strictly prohibited, racial mixture between people inhabiting the same localities could not be altogether prevented, especially as outrages on Jewish women were not rare in times of violent persecutions. Since the emancipation of the Jews mixed marriages with Christians have become frequent, and also the numbers of illegitimate children of Jewish women by non-Jewish fathers have increased.

(b) *Principal Types*

With regard to race, three principal types can be distinguished among the Jews of to-day. The first consists of